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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,936	02/14/2001	Vivian E. Mack Strong	19603/4071(CRF-D-2598A)	1665

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EXAMINER

KRASS, FREDERICK F

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1614

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/782,936

Applicant(s)

MACK STRONG ET AL.

Examiner

Frederick F. Krass

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 15 and 24-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24-27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: NOTICE TO COMPLY, SEQUENCE.

Status of Case

All previous rejections are hereby withdrawn, unless explicitly repeated hereinunder.

This action is NON-FINAL.

Election of Species Requirement

Applicant's election of methods for treating patients at risk for systemic inflammatory response syndrome, with sepsis as the sub-modality, is acknowledged.

The election was made with traverse since "all of the identified groups of the invention and species are closely related and, therefore, can be searched and examined together without undue burden on the PTO." This argument is not persuasive since it is merely a conclusion, unsupported by any factual analysis. To the contrary, the instant specification and the cited references do not indicate that the inhibitors and conditions potentially encompassed by the instant claims are "closely related"; numerous species having divergent structures and etiologies are disclosed.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the purpose of an election of species requirement is to simplify the search and issues considered during prosecution, and that because this is so the ultimate allowance of a generic claim will encompass all additional species within the scope of the allowed genus. Stated alternatively, the

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purpose of an election of species requirement, as opposed to a restriction between claim groups, is to reduce the burden on the examiner during prosecution only; a full search is merely postponed until allowance of the generic claim.

Claims 24-27 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.142(b) as being drawn to non-elected species, insofar as they do not require the elected sub-modality of sepsis.

Sequence Compliance

The application contains sequence disclosures that are encompassed by the definitions for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(a)(1) and (a)(2). However, this application fails to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825 for the reason(s) set forth on the attached Notice to Comply with Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence disclosures. (See specifically the sequences used in the disclosure at pages 17, 25 and 33).

Applicant must comply with the requirements of the sequence rules (37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825). Because of the extended prosecution history of this case, examination will be carried out in the interest of compact prosecution; however, under no circumstances can the application be allowed until the requirements have been satisfied.

Written Description Rejection

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The following precedent is believed relevant to the instant case.

Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co., 119 F.3d 1559, 1568 (Fed.Cir.1997), *cert. denied*, 523 U.S. 1089, 118 S.Ct. 1548 (1998), holds that an adequate written description requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties, "not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention." Eli Lilly, 119 F.3d at 1566. The Federal Circuit has adopted the standard set forth in the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, 1 "Written Description" Requirement ("Guidelines"), 66 Fed.Reg. 1099 (Jan. 5, 2001), which state that the written description requirement can be met by "showing that an invention is complete by disclosure of sufficiently detailed, relevant identifying characteristics," including, *inter*

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alia, "functional characteristics *when coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure*" Enzo Biochem, Inc. v. Gen-Probe Inc., 296 F.3d, 316, 1324-25 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (quoting Guidelines, 66 Fed.Reg. at 1106 (emphasis added)). Moreover, although Eli Lilly and Enzo were decided within the factual context of DNA sequences, this does not preclude extending the reasoning of those cases to chemical structures in general. Univ. of Rochester v. G.D. Searle & Co., 249 F. Supp.2d 216, 225 (W.D.N.Y. 2003).

Applying the reasoning of the above-cited case law to the facts at hand, the instant specification fails to provide an adequate written description of suitable selective COX-2 inhibitors. The specification describes only a limited class of suitable selective inhibitors, e.g. such well-known benzenesulfonyl compounds as NS-398, celecoxib, MK-0966 and paracoxib (see page 12, the first four paragraphs of the instant specification; see also claim 15). No other detailed, relevant identifying characteristics are specified, however, which would adequately describe any other classes of useful selective COX-2 inhibitors. Other potential selective inhibitors could include peptides, peptide mimetics, inhibitors having RNA-DNA based structure, etc (see instant claim 18, for example), but only benzenesulfonyl compounds are actually disclosed. The assay described at the middle of page 11 of the instant specification does not provide an adequate written description since it is merely a "wish or plan" for obtaining other selective COX-2 inhibitors, per the above-cited case law. (Indeed, the compounds desired in the instant case are closely functionally related to those at issue in the Univ. of Rochester decision, which appears to be factually on point here).

Anticipation Rejection

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shoup et al (MEDLINE abstract 1998380907).

The prior art discloses administering the selective COX-2 inhibitor NS-398 to patients (mice) having burn wounds in order to treat sepsis, with administration occurring four to six hours after infection. Since administration is performed within 24 hours post-injury, as preferred by the instant specification (bottom page 9), it is performed prophylactically. The prior art thus clearly anticipates all of the instantly claimed features.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frederick F. Krass whose telephone number is 571-272-0580. The examiner's schedule is as follows:

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Monday: 6:30-3:00PM;
Tuesday: 10-6:30PM;
Wednesday: off;
Thursday: 10-6:30PM; and
Friday: 10-6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seidel Marianne, can be reached on 571-272-0584. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Frederick Krass
Primary Examiner
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